

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

FACTS AND FIGURES.

They Present the Economical Side of the Good Roads Question.

There are, it is estimated, 300,000 miles of highway roads in the United States, about 20 per cent. of the roads of all the world. Great Britain has 120,000 miles of roads, and these are some of the best in the world. Germany has 275,000 miles of roads, and some of them are as poor as the roadways of a great country can be. France, which has taken an enlightened view of the good roads question for many years and has spent by governmental or local authority more than \$1,000,000,000 on highways, has a road mileage of 330,000, more than any other country. Russia, with an enormous area, has only 70,000 miles of roadways, while Italy, a smaller country, has 55,000.

For a considerable time the agitation in the United States for good roads languished for the reason, perhaps, that by the American system of subdivided local authority "what's everybody's business is nobody's business," and, controversies being frequent as to the liability of national, state or municipal authority for needful expenditures, very little was done. The National League for Good Roads was organized in 1892 "to awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, to determine the best methods of building and maintaining them and conduct and foster such publications as may serve these purposes." At the beginning of the agitation, the good roads question did not make much headway, and it was not until the popularity of bicycling grew that the demand for improved roads became organized, and since then considerable headway has been made. A computation which finds much favor among the advocates of good roads is this: There are approximately, though the number is steadily on the decline, 14,000,000 horses in the United States (there were 15,000,000 by the census of 1890), and there are about 2,000,000 mules, principally in the south, the annual cost for fodder for these animals being \$1,400,000,000. On fine stone roads one horse can haul as much as three horses can haul over the average dirt road of this country. It is estimated that it would be necessary to build about 1,000,000 miles of macadamized roads in the United States in order to have as good a system of public highways as is found in several European states. At \$4,000 per mile this would involve an outlay of \$4,000,000,000, a pretty large sum. But if half of the draught animals could be dispensed with by the building of such roads, there would be an annual saving of \$700,000,000 in the food bill. Consequently, if road bonds were issued bearing three per cent. interest 6,000,000 miles of macadamized road could be built without increasing the annual expenses one dollar.—N. Y. Sun.

MAKING FARM BRIDGES.

Two Methods Which Have Been Tried with Gratifying Success.

On many farms there are streams and ravines that have to be crossed by bridges. The proper construction of these is a matter of considerable importance, for valuable teams are driven

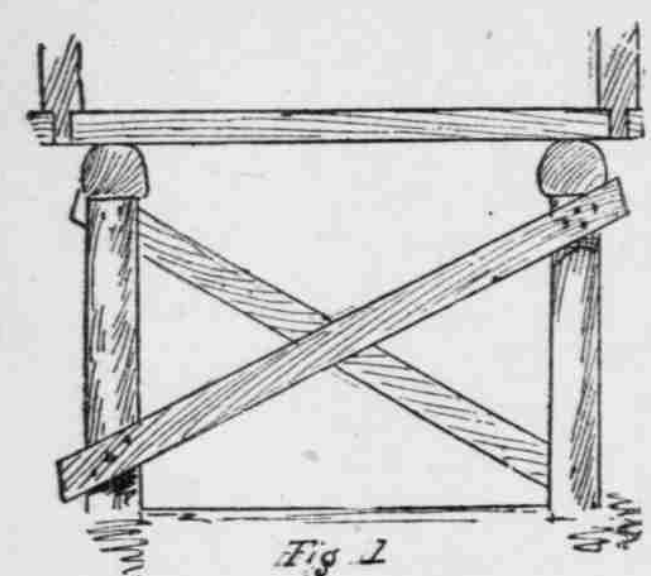
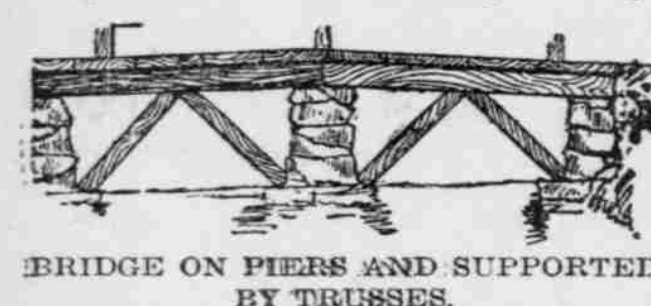


Fig. 2

WELL-BRACED BRIDGE.

over them, and property is risked to their safety in other ways. The accompanying illustration, Fig. 1, shows a serviceable method of constructing such farm bridges, the cross braces as arranged being of special importance because they keep the bridge from settling to either side, as bridges unsupported very commonly do. Fig. 2 shows a more permanent and solid construction, rough stones being laid up in cement for supports, with a truss between the middle and each end, the ends of these trusses being supported by projecting rocks at the bases of the piers. Such a bridge is thoroughly supported and will well repay the extra labor in construction, provided the stream to be bridged is of any considerable width and the bridge is to be used to any great extent annually.—Orange Judd Farmer.



BRIDGE ON PIERS AND SUPPORTED BY TRUSSES.

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The Tree in the Fall.

In the fall the tree has completed its growth for the season. It must now ripen and prepare for winter. It can spare some of the moisture which comes with the fall rains. We may, therefore, sow some catch or cover crop. This crop will, if properly plowed under, greatly improve the mechanical condition of the soil; its roots will catch some of the leaching nitrates, of which the roots of the tree are now in little need; it will catch the rains and snows of fall and winter and hold them until they gradually percolate into the earth; it will prevent the puddling and cementing of the soil during winter; it will dry out the soil quickly in spring.—Western Plowman.

Creeping Bent Is Best.

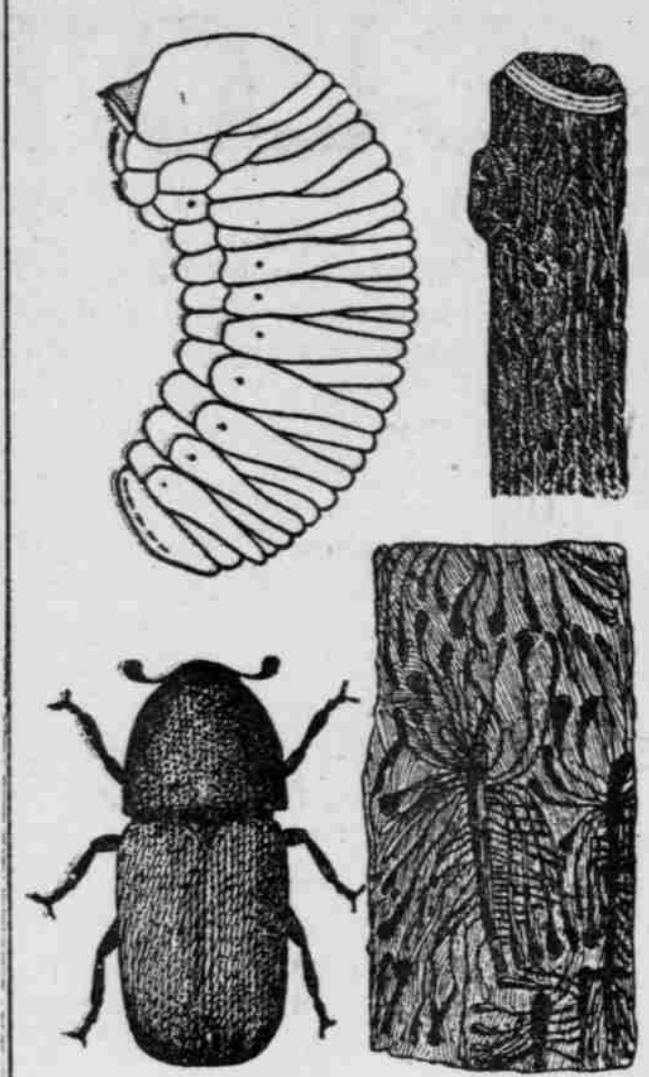
The agricultural department at Washington, after long experiments with lawn grasses, declares that creeping bent is the finest lawn grass known.

FRUIT BARK BEETLE.

A Destructive Insect and Methods for Controlling It.

This insect is a newcomer in the United States, having been known in this country less than 25 years. In Germany it has been known to seriously injure fruit trees for over 50 years. It was first discovered on American soil in 1877 in an orchard near Elmira, N. Y., and has gradually spread, especially to the south and central west. It was observed in large numbers in orchards in South Carolina in 1885-86. Two years later it was found in Indiana and is now well established throughout the central Mississippi valley.

My attention has been called to it several times this season in Maryland, and the editor of this journal has referred a query from a subscriber regarding the same pest. I have observed it lately in several orchards and some nurseries. It rarely ever does



FRUIT BARK BEETLE AND ITS WORK.

serious injury in nurseries and attacks only trees whose vitality has been reduced by being broken by plowing or injured in some other way. It does not confine its attacks to fruit trees, but is found working on shade and ornamental trees as well; usually the maple, elm and mountain ash.

The beetle will attack perfectly healthy trees, but has a decided preference for weak and sickly ones. A tree infested with this insect can be easily detected by a little careful observation. The trunk and larger branches are usually peppered full of little round holes about the size of a pin-head, see cut. In many instances the gummy exudation from these punctures is very conspicuous, standing out in bead-like masses or running down the branches and trunk. I have seen many trees, especially cherry, in this condition, the present season.

The little beetle responsible for this mischief is about one-tenth of an inch in length and one-third as wide. It is nearly black in color, somewhat cylindrical in general form, and under a glass of moderate power shows a clothing of yellowish hairs on the head and wing covers. The head is vertical and the jaws are short and stout. The beetle is shown in our figure very much enlarged (after Forbes).

The adult beetle, after making a hole in the tree, deposits her eggs in little grooves made in the inner bark. The young that hatch from these eggs feed upon the inner bark and sapwood, making long channels running in all directions from the central groove, as shown in lower right corner. These young worms frequently become so numerous as to completely girdle the branch or trunk, as the case may be. The young have no feet and are white, with small brown heads of the general shape shown in the illustration. They transform in these channels, and in due time the adults eat their way out, thus making more openings similar to the ones made by the female when depositing her eggs. There are probably two broods each year. One brood deposits its eggs in September and the insects pass the winter as larvae or worms under the bark. These transform in the spring, and begin to emerge as adults as early as the middle of March. I have also found a full-grown larva the last of July.

The fact that the fall brood passes the winter in the larval state, the first remedy that suggests itself is the cutting down and destruction by burning of all infested trees during the winter. I would recommend this procedure only in extreme cases or where the trees are of no special value. An attempt of extermination would mean the absolute destruction of every tree showing the least attack.

Experimentation with various sprays and washes for controlling this pest has not been carried forward very rapidly. Trees sprayed with a strong solution of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, at about double the strength which is generally used, have given very promising results. The first application should be made about April 1 and the second two weeks later. In order to be most effectual, the spraying should be done before any of the characteristic marks of the insect are found upon the trees, as it will be much easier to prevent the attack than to destroy the beetles after they have once entered the tree.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, in American Gardening.

An Aid to Happy Life.

The avenues that make possible pleasant communication with the mill, factory, market, railroad, ferry, fair ground, school, church and neighbor, and unite town and country, are the ones that need to be always clean and fit for use.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Good Roads Mean Progress.

Poor highways are incompatible with the public welfare.—Good Roads.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

Power to impose a license tax upon nonresidents who carry on business within city limits is upheld, in *Petersburg vs. Cocke* (Va.), 36 L. R. A. 432, where the rule is applied to an attorney at law having an office in the city but residing outside.

A note held by a nonresident which is payable where he resides is held, in *Ward vs. Boyce* (N. Y.), 36 L. R. A. 549, to be in no sense property of the debtor, or within the power of the courts at the debtor's residence, for the purpose of making any decree in trustee process affecting its title or ownership.

A prisoner in a reformatory who violates his parole by going into another state is held, in *Drinkall vs. Spiegel* (Conn.), 36 L. R. A. 486, to be a fugitive from justice within the provision of the United States constitution for the surrender, on demand of the executive of another state, of the person fleeing from justice.

The knowledge of a creditor that his debtor is heavily in debt is held, in *Feder vs. Ervin* (Tenn.), 36 L. R. A. 335, insufficient to make his purchase of property of his debtor in satisfaction of his debt fraudulent as to other creditors. The multitude of cases on the right of a creditor to buy property from his debtor in satisfaction of the debt are compiled in the annotation to this case.

The treasurer of a private corporation having as such moneys of the corporation in his hands is held, in *Mayo vs. Milwaukee Amusement Company* (Wis.), 36 L. R. A. 561, to be subject to garnishment on a judgment against the corporation. A note to this case shows the conflict in the decisions of the different states on the right to garnish an officer or agent of a corporation on a demand against the corporation.—Chicago News.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

Fancy muffs and collars in two contrasting furs.

Collars of silk with a gauze ruche and cravat bow.

Plaittings of shaded silk for puff effects on large hats.

Vicuna cloths in black and colors for tailored suits.

Fur coats showing a loose front and belted back.

Short, straight front corsets of various patterns.

Tailor suits of rough black goods trimmed with braid.

Curious rug and cushion covers of oriental goods.

Many small gilt frames in single and double shapes.

Glass lamp shades in translucent and enamelled effects.

Men's silk mufflers in white, black and red effects.

Girls' plaid frocks made with the blocks bias or straight.

Plaittings of narrow ribbon or silk for dress trimmings.

Tablecovers of gold embroidered satin and silk from India.

Divans with striped covers and cushions for room corners.

Short petticoats of crepon trimmed with lace or silk embroidery.

Suits showing sleeves, belt and yoke of velvet and blouse and skirt of cloth, moire velour or drap d'ete.—Dry Goods Economist.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A fruit evaporator will save much fruit that is wasted every fall. Cider vinegar is always salable, and every farmer should have a mill and press in order to utilize apples that are not suitable for market.

The value of rape is becoming better known every year. An authority states that one acre of rape for hogs is equal to about 46 bushels of grain. It is relished by sheep, and poultrymen who have large flocks are becoming interested in it, as it is an excellent source for providing green food.

A windmill is a source from which both water and power can be obtained, and they are not costly. The objection to grinding the grain would largely disappear if geared windmills were used. Once the windmill is erected the power costs nothing, and, though at times it may not be in operation, yet there are periods when much work can be done with its use.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 15.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle common	\$ 25 @ 28
Select butchers	38 @ 45
CALVES—Fair to good light	5 25 @ 6 00
HOGS—Common	2 25 @ 3 40
Mixed packers	3 40 @ 3 55
Light shippers	3 40 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Choice	3 25 @ 4 25
LAMBS—Good to choice	5 25 @ 5 65
FLOUR—Winter family	3 30 @ 3 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	60 @ 62
No 3 red	59 @ 60
Corn—No 2 mixed	29 @ 30
Oats—No 2	22 @ 23
Rye—No 2	24 @ 25
Hay—Prime to choice	9 00 @ 9 25
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	12 @ 12 1/2
Lard—Prime steam	6 @ 6 1/2
BUTTER—Choice dairy	13 @ 14
Prime to choice creamery	12 @ 13
APPLES—Per bush	2 50 @ 3 25
POTATOES—Per bush	1 50 @ 2 25
CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patents	4 90 @ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	92 1/2 @ 93 1/2
No 2 Chicago spring	87 @ 90
CORN—No 2	24 1/2 @ 25
OATS—No 2	26 @ 26 1/2
PORK—Mess	23 @ 24
LARD—Steam	6 @ 6 1/2
NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patents	8 00 @ 8 25
No 2 red	79 @ 80
CORN—No 2 mixed	29 @ 30
OATS—No 2	22 @ 23
RYE—No 2	24 @ 25
WHEAT—No 2	24 @ 25
PORK—Mess	23 @ 24
LARD—Western	6 @ 6 1/2
BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	8 50 @ 9 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2	92 1/2 @ 93 1/2
Southern—Wheat	92 @ 98
Corn—Mixed	23 @ 23 1/2
Oats—No 2 white	22 @ 23
Rye—No 2 western	24 @ 25
CATTLE—First quality	4 00 @ 4 40
HOGS—Western	4 20 @ 4 50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2	92 @ 94
Corn—No 2 mixed	29 @ 30
Oats—No 2	22 @ 23
LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—Winter patents	8 25 @ 8 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2	92 @ 95
Corn—Mixed	23 @ 24
Oats—Mixed	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess	23 @ 24
LARD—Steam	6 @ 6 1/2

AN AMBITIOUS GIRL.

From the New Era, Greenburg, Ind.
This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special investigation was sent to investigate.

The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she had been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early, and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches.

How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambitions are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her remain from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home. For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally did, with splendid results.

Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school."

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. We are glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contained in condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. These pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. They never sold in bulk or by the 100, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Cruel Man.

"I cried all day yesterday."
"What for?"
"It was our wedding anniversary, and Henry said: 'It seems to me that something awful occurred ten years ago to-day, but I can't remember what it was.'"
—Detroit Free Press.

B. & O. Improvements Completed.

The improvements on the Main Line of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of, and between Martinsburg, W. Va., and North Mountain, have been completed November 1st. They cover a distance of nearly four miles, starting three miles west of Martinsburg, and extending some distance west of Myers Hole, which is near the North Mountain station. At Myers Hole the line was changed, taking out some very objectionable curves, and the roadbed raised nearly fifteen feet, eliminating two grades of 42 feet per mile which came together at Myers Hole and substituting therefor an almost level track. This point on the road has always been a dangerous one, and many freight wrecks have occurred there. Apart from doing away with the dangerous feature of two sharp down grades coming together, as was the case in this instance, the saving in operation of the road by the change will be very large, as it enables the tons per train to be greatly increased and reduces the liability of accident to the minimum. At Tablers the road-bed has been lowered about 13 feet, and the same at Tabbs, besides taking out objectionable curvature and reducing the rate of grades at these points from 42 feet per mile to 19 feet per mile, thus increasing the cars that can be hauled per train. Though these improvements have cost quite a sum of money, the expenditure is fully justified by the great saving in operation.

What It Was.

Para-Alice, I thought I heard a loud smack in the hall last night.
Alice—Yes, Mr. Updey made that noise with his lips when I told him you had cleared \$50,000 in a wheat deal.—Cleveland Leader.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

His Advantage.

Slaphard—Hello, old man; how are you?
Spunkup—You have the advantage of me, sir.
"That's so. I don't know you."—N. Y. Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for itching, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Crushed Worm.—Mrs. Henry Peck—"Bab! I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you." My dear Henry Peck (wearily). "Ah, well, my dear, everybody pities me now."—Boston Traveler.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Nothing tries a fellow's patience more than to find all the windows locked when he tries to raise them suddenly in the morning.—Washington Democrat.

Fits stopped tree and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 62 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. Kline, 335 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Society Note.

Nellie Chaffie tried very hard to get some conversation out of young Clamwhooper, but he answered in monosyllables. At last, hearing violin playing in the next room, she asked:

"Do you play the violin?"
"No; that's a fellow in the next room," he said, with a sudden outburst of loquacity.—N. Y. World.

Heavy Gale.

A Yankee, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open and turned completely inside out."—Tit-Bits.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. And this, in turn, produces a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

A Bad Sign.

"I'm afraid," said the candidate, gloomily, "the other side has me beaten and they know it."

"Why do you think so?" asked his friend.
"Well, there are very few campaign lies being circulated about me."—Puck.

Take the Air Line.

To St. Louis and the West, 53 miles the shortest from Louisville, makes the quickest time, Pullman Sleepers, Parlor and Dining Cars. For complete information address J. P. Maffett, Traveling Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn. R. A. Campbell, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

She—"I hear you have just got married; is it too late to offer congratulations?" He—"Oh, yes; I was married three weeks ago."

Why Is Star Plug Tobacco the Best?
Because it is made from selected stock of the best grade of leaf that grows. The ingredients used in its manufacture are absolutely pure—nothing injurious to the system enters into it.

Flies are never as active as when they want to sleep in the morning.—Washington Democrat.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A person looking out for old people always makes a good impression.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

We should call learning to ride a bicycle in the hot sun, work.—Washington Democrat.

The weather seems delightful when Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

No wonder a typewriter gets rattled when a pretty girl is working it.—Chicago News.

Where? Have pains and aches everywhere. Cured by St. Jacobs Oil—they're nowhere.

A mother's praise of her children never interests any other woman.—Chicago News.

A quickstep. Step out when St. Jacobs Oil quickly cures your lumbago.

The office never gets left when it starts out to seek the man.—Chicago News.

THE TURN OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The Vegetable Compound is an invigorating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

It does not seem necessary for us to prove the honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as the following:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."—MRS. DELLA WATSON, 524 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Wit and Wisdom in Short Sentences.

Where there's a will there's usually a constant. Snow comes down in the winter and ice goes up in the summer.

Time flies. That's one advantage it has over flying machines.

The wind has a great deal to do with making the weather—vane.

When some men feel blue they get drunk and paint things red.

The stronger the butter is in the tub the weaker it is in the market.

A doctor may spend money like water, but he doesn't get it from the well.

After a man secures a girl's hand he sometimes finds she has him under her thumb.

One word always leads on to another—no matter whether